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Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). In paragraph 20 of that resolution, the Council requested me to report at regular intervals on the implementation of the mandate of UNMIK. The current report covers the activities of UNMIK and developments in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, since my report of 7 June 2001 (S/2001/565). During this period, the Council was briefed in open session on 26 July and 28 August 2001 (see S/PV.4350 and S/PV.4359, respectively).

2. The primary focus of the activities of UNMIK over the reporting period has been on preparing the Kosovo-wide elections to be held on 17 November 2001, accelerating the transfer of authority at the municipal level, enhancing institutional capacity-building at the central level, and working to create a solid economic basis for the upcoming provisional institutions of self-government. UNMIK continues to view the participation of Kosovo Serbs and other minority communities as critical to the legitimacy of the elections and the Mission's goal of an all-inclusive provisional self-government. In conjunction with enhanced dialogue with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and with due consideration to concerns raised during the Security Council mission visit in June 2001 (see S/2001/600), UNMIK has continued its efforts to encourage the engagement of the Kosovo Serb community. Besides political preparations, continuous efforts are made towards attaining an acceptable security situation for the members of all communities, as the development of a safe and secure environment is both integral to engaging the Kosovo Serb and other minority communities and an essential complement to the Mission's activities to ensure a smooth transition to provisional self-government.

II. Overview

A. Political situation

3. As preparations intensify for the elections, UNMIK is increasingly drawing on the Interim Administrative Council and the Kosovo Transitional Council to support its efforts in both political and security tracks. Despite the initial reticence of the Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDK) in respect of the Constitutional Framework, all major Kosovo Albanian political forces appear to have lent their support to important political and security initiatives. There has been general support from PDK, the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) and the Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (AAK) for regulation 2001/19, on the Executive Branch of the provisional institutions of self-government, and for crucial legislation to combat terrorism and organized crime.

4. A sensitive issue broached in the Interim Administrative Council and the Kosovo Transitional Council was the Framework for Return of Kosovo Serbs. Encouraging the acceptance by the Kosovo Albanian leadership of the principle of return is seen as crucial to securing a similar acceptance throughout Kosovo Albanian society as a whole. The stated preference of the Kosovo Albanian members of the

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Interim Administrative Council was for the return process to start only after the November elections. Notwithstanding their position, those members made a number of public statements acknowledging the role of the Kosovo Serb community in the future of Kosovo, marking a significant departure from the previously sceptical public line held by the main political parties. LDK, PDK and AAK also joined UNMIK in its call for the Kosovo Serb community to register and participate in the November elections, and welcomed the intensification of dialogue between UNMIK and the newly established Federal Republic of Yugoslavia/ Serbia Joint Coordination Committee for Kosovo. However, the Kosovo Albanian members of the Interim Administrative Council disagreed with the promulgation in August 2001 of regulation 2001/17, on the registration of contracts for the sale of real property in specific geographical areas of Kosovo, which is intended to prevent illegitimate transactions of Kosovo Serb real property, because of an avowed fear of a return to artificial measures to privilege the interests of the Kosovo Serb community. Despite this, they did agree that special measures have to be taken to protect the Kosovo Serb community and guarantee its presence in Kosovo.

5. The political engagement of the Kosovo Serb communities is an ongoing challenge for UNMIK, as Kosovo Serb political entities continue to look to Belgrade for sponsorship and direction. The community remains divided, shifting alliances among Kosovo Serb parties tending to mirror wider developments in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. As a result, Kosovo Serbs remain reluctant to participate in the administrative structures, owing in part to unclear signals still emanating on this issue from Belgrade. Progress on the incorporation of minority communities in the municipal assemblies and related structures has thus far been mixed, although recent progress was noted, particularly the assumption of seats in the Pristina Municipal Assembly by three appointed Kosovo Serbs.

6. UNMIK has been encouraged by increasing indications from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that participation, at least in registration for the elections of 17 November, is perceived as a crucial opportunity to retain links with Kosovo. Notwithstanding attempts by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to bring about unity among disparate Kosovo Serb entities and organizations, there continue to be profound divisions among the Kosovo Serb political leadership over participation in the institutions of local self-government, over registration and participation in the elections, and over eventual inclusion in the provisional institutions of self-government. These divisions will not necessarily be reconciled by signals of support from Belgrade or by the growing influence and activity of the Joint Coordination Committee. Broader political objectives often determine how issues, such as the missing, returns, or security conditions, are used either to demonstrate cooperation with UNMIK or, in some cases, to seek to de-legitimize its presence in Kosovo.

B. Security situation

7. My Special Representative remains concerned at continuing instances of ethnically motivated violence against Kosovo minority communities, including an increase in the number of attacks at the beginning of August and the beginning of September. Violence directed towards members of all minority communities takes the form of intimidation, harassment, assault, arson and murder. Parallel to the continuation of this violence is an incremental improvement in the freedom of movement of minority communities, following the full assumption by UNMIK of operational responsibility for the bus lines, hitherto sponsored by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which have been transporting up to 30,000 persons per month, and the running of "freedom of movement" trains between key Kosovo communities.

8. The number of incidents involving the use of weapons remains alarming, and a number of Kosovo Serbs and Roma in particular have been hospitalized with injuries caused by hand-grenade attacks. UNMIK and KFOR have continued their efforts to eliminate the number of unauthorized weapons in Kosovo. KFOR has continued a Kosovo-wide operation to seize weapons and seek out those believed to be members of armed groups. Since 31 May 2001, KFOR reports that nearly 1,000 individuals have been detained and processed. Over 1,100 rifles and pistols, close to 1,700 grenades, nearly 1,100 anti-tank weapons and about 170,000 rounds of ammunition have been seized throughout Kosovo. Following the imposition in June 2001 of a robust package of legislation to combat violence, to date 30 people are in detention under the

provisions of regulation 2001/7, on the authorization of possession of weapons in Kosovo.

9. As the Kosovo-wide elections approach, my Special Representative is mindful of the potential for political violence as parties compete for seats in the Assembly and a place in the institutions of provisional self-government. Following a number of apparently politically motivated criminal incidents, including the attempted assassination of an LDK politician in Srbica (Mitrovica region), UNMIK has re-established the Political Violence Task Force to provide a coordinated response to any future attempts of this nature.

10. There continue to be numerous attacks against members of the international security presence, including the use of automatic weapons by Kosovo Albanians against UNMIK police in the Pec region in August. The Kosovo Police Service has also been the target of attacks: an officer was murdered in the line of duty at the beginning of September in the Kamenica area (Gnjilane region), and another came under fire in his private car on 15 September, again in the Gnjilane area. As a result of this rise in violence, UNMIK police have called on community leaders in Kosovo to actively voice their support for the Kosovo Police Service, and to condemn anyone who threatens these police officers.

C. Impact of developments in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

11. UNMIK has continued to work in concert with KFOR to reduce the influence of members of ethnic Albanian armed groups operating from Kosovo and sever possible ties between radical elements in Kosovo and the so-called National Liberation Army. Since its entry into force on 4 June 2001, more than 1,200 people have been detained and processed under the provisions of regulation 2001/10, on the prohibition of unauthorized border/boundary crossings. Where KFOR has detained individuals and there is sufficient evidence of criminal activity, UNMIK is committed to investigating and prosecuting those cases to the fullest extent of the applicable law. KFOR has continued to supervise the activities of the Kosovo Protection Corps and has reported that there is no evidence that it has been involved in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. When individual members of the Corps are found to be involved in criminal activities, they are subject to individual disciplinary measures. The resolve of UNMIK in this matter was displayed by its suspension on 6 July 2001 of five senior members of the Corps named in the United States Presidential Executive Order of 27 June 2001. While a number of groups linked to former Kosovo Liberation Army circles and members of the Kosovo Protection Corps openly criticized the UNMIK decision, the major political parties appeared to respect it; PDK and AAK requested a reversal of the decision should no conclusive evidence be found in the investigation being conducted by UNMIK police.

12. The movement of refugees from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to Kosovo fluctuated according to political and security developments. Out of a total of nearly 82,000 refugees crossing into Kosovo since February 2001, some for the second or third time, nearly 53,000 arrived in June alone. UNHCR estimates that approximately 56,000 have returned, leaving an estimated 26,000, as at 30 September, mainly in the Gnjilane region. UNHCR anticipates that around 26,000 will remain in Kosovo over the winter, owing to the lack of shelter in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This situation will necessitate winterization assistance for the remaining refugees and their host families. UNMIK is increasingly concerned about the potential impact on inter-ethnic relations of ethnic Albanian refugees from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia taking up residence in Kosovo. It is feared that refugees in the Gnjilane and Prizren regions, where the majority are interspersed among mixed and minority communities, could affect areas being considered for minority returns. The number of displaced persons in these areas is currently inflated by a movement of around 10,000 internally displaced persons from southern Serbia back to Kosovo, owing to concerns for their personal security, especially in remote villages.

13. In addition to local non-governmental organizations, particularly the Kosovo Red Cross, UNHCR and other agencies have organized reception and transport facilities and programmes for the subsistence of refugees. Cash assistance and shelter repair programmes have been developed by UNHCR in support of the Kosovo families receiving ethnic Albanian refugees. Refugees have received medical care on a par with Kosovo residents and refugee children attend local schools. Water supply and waste collection infrastructure were stretched in rural areas in southern Kosovo, which already have chronic problems

in these sectors, but the United Nations agencies have responded with an upgrade of the infrastructure, which it is hoped will benefit the local population for several years.

14. Although the border between Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was reopened at the beginning of September 2001, its closure for protracted periods has continued to cause concern about the ability of UNMIK to support its operations, including the immediate concern of logistical implications for the shipment of election material. However, experience from the lengthy closure of the border earlier in the year suggests that the overall economic impact of the closure on the civilian economy in Kosovo may now be less than initially feared, as commercial traffic has found alternative points of entry through Albania, Montenegro and Serbia proper, and tax points in place along the administrative boundary line, together with increased use of rail transport, may limit the loss of revenue experienced in March-April 2001.

III. Activities of the Mission

A. The Constitutional Framework and provisional institutions of self-government

15. A major part of the Mission's activities over the reporting period has been implementing regulation 2001/9, on the Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government. Since that regulation was promulgated, there has been substantial progress in preparing for the transfer of authority to the institutions of provisional self-government. On 13 September 2001, following consultations with the Kosovo political leadership, my Special Representative promulgated regulation 2001/19, on the Executive Branch of the provisional institutions of self-government, setting out the functions and competencies of the ministries of the provisional self-government. In line with this, work is under way to streamline the 20 departments of the Joint Interim Administrative Structure into 10 ministries, covering the specific executive functions listed in chapter 5 of the Constitutional Framework. The regulation also defines the functions and responsibilities of the senior civil service of the provisional institutions of self-government and lays out a set of general principles to guide the establishment of the civil service. Key among these is a requirement that the composition of the civil service must generally reflect the participation of Kosovo's various communities in the Assembly, and ensure the provision of services to all of Kosovo's communities in an efficient and equitable manner, with special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.

B. Developments relating to the Joint Interim Administrative Structure

16. Preparations to ensure that the current joint administrative bodies are ready to be transferred to local responsibility are continuing. Key to the preparations is the rapid "Kosovarization" of the departments, particularly at senior management levels, which is under way. In order to fulfil the civil service requirements contained in regulation 2001/19, a civil service regulation is in preparation that will provide the framework for the development of a professional, merit-based, multi-ethnic Kosovo civil service. A comprehensive training policy is being devised for the civil service as a whole, both at the central and municipal levels. This will cover the areas of the Constitutional Framework, human resource management, public finance and general administration. The UNMIK civil administration will provide oversight for these nascent institutions and ensure that they continue to provide the necessary administration for the people of Kosovo.

17. There has continued to be progress in the delivery of public services provided through the departments of the Joint Interim Administrative Structure. So far, over 977,000 identification cards and 77,500 travel documents have been issued, and over 185,000 vehicles have been registered. A regulation regarding the issue of driver's licenses has been finalized and arrangements for issuance are under way. The Housing and Property Directorate and Claims Commission has registered about 4,000 claims, of which some 1,200 have been notified to parties, and reviewed nearly 400 claims. So far, at least 20 claims have been settled by mediation on the part of the Directorate and more than 25 eviction orders have been issued. Negotiations have also commenced with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbia for the return of cadastral documents taken into Serbia.

18. Significant progress has been made by the Department of Education. More than 100 new school

buildings have now been constructed and another 150 rehabilitated with financial support from donors. Education reforms are under way relating to teacher training, curriculum and vocational education. The new draft regulation on general and vocational education is almost complete, and a regulation on higher education has been drafted.

19. Significant strides have also been made in the area of health care. A major initiative under the Department of Health and Social Welfare is the family nursing training project supported by the Government of Finland and UNMIK. The six-month training ended in August 2001, and 36 Kosovo Albanian and four Kosovo Serb training nurses graduated from the course, 13 sessions of which were joint training of Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs. The Kosovo Drug Regulatory Agency completed a Kosovo-wide inspection of pharmacies in Kosovo, issuing licenses to those in compliance with legal requirements and, with the help of KFOR, closing down those not found in compliance.

20. Efforts continue to be made to revitalize the agriculture sector. Capacity-building activities are being undertaken through a World Bank-funded project, including the identification of training needs, irrigation, information and communication, and water management. Additional funding for the Emergency Farm Reconstruction Project was negotiated with the World Bank for a total of US$ 4.1 million, which will allow activities such as the restocking of herds and repair of farm machinery in the municipalities. The availability of high-quality seeds and fertilizers is expected to increase the average yield per hectare of the wheat harvest by about 40 per cent compared to last year. A field structure has been established, as has a border control system for the veterinary and sanitary inspection of imports and exports at five border/boundary crossing points.

21. As part of the United Nations mandate to support institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women, the UNMIK Office of Gender Affairs continued to support and advise the Gender Policy Working Group of the Kosovo Transitional Council, a quasi-parliamentary group comprising key Kosovo women representatives of political parties and civil society. Through this mechanism, UNMIK supports women representatives who are currently not in decision-making positions, to make them part of a crucial process by which legislation and policy are reviewed. The UNMIK Office of Gender Affairs is currently making a special effort to address the issues and concerns of women from minority communities. To this end, a gender and minorities officer is conducting an informal needs assessment through intensive field visits. Preliminary information reveals that, owing to the lack of freedom of movement, women in minority communities have insufficient access to employment, information, education and medical facilities. In addition to identifying policies to address these issues, the Office advises and supports income-generation projects for unemployed women. Two projects, one dealing with access to space for minority women in a market, the other to give both Kosovo Serb and Kosovo Roma women airtime at a radio station, have so far been funded by the United Nations Trust Fund.

22. There were a number of developments to improve Kosovo's civil security and emergency preparedness capability, an area that will remain a reserved power of my Special Representative. An agreement was reached with KFOR regarding support for the process of hand-over by the end of 2001 of the responsibilities of the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre to the Department of Civil Security and Emergency Preparedness and the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC). Since 20 August 2001, about 120 members of the Corps are being trained in basic explosive ordnance disposal activities. Additional equipment, including fire protective clothing, was delivered to the Corps as part of a donation from the European Union. With the delivery of fire-fighting equipment, KPC started to select members for seven teams to form the core of its emergency response capacity. A total of 15 emergency planning officers, recruited by the Department of Civil Security and Emergency Preparedness earlier this year, have received professional training and have been placed in the regions and selected municipalities.

23. In order to maintain discipline within the Corps, the new KPC Inspectorate provides an effective internal means of maintaining consistent training, discipline and operational standards throughout the organization. It does not have any law enforcement role. The new disciplinary code for the Corps was signed by the Commander of KFOR and counter-signed by the KPC Commander on 10 August 2001. The UNMIK/KFOR Joint Security Executive Committee handles some 10 to 20 KPC disciplinary cases each month, the great majority of which are categorized as minor and are low-level infractions of

the code reported by the Corps itself. The most recent high-profile case is the dismissal from the Corps of one of the senior commanders suspended earlier by UNMIK from command of Regional Task Group 2 in Prizren following the United States Presidential Executive Order. The Commander was dismissed on 27 August for breaking the terms of that suspension, and has entered an appeal.

24. Very few members of minority communities occupy positions in the Kosovo Protection Corps, despite the 10 per cent allocated for them. A recent development has been interest in joining the Corps from the Kosovo Serb community in the Gracanica area (Pristina region). Negotiations are under way with this group, with a view to forming a small KPC unit of Kosovo Serbs within Regional Task Group 5.

C. Transfer of responsibilities to municipal administration

25. Further efforts are under way to streamline the devolution of authority to municipalities in various sectors in line with regulation 2000/45, on the self-government of municipalities. As at the central level, "Kosovarization" continues apace at the municipal level, particularly in the areas already devolved to local competency, such as primary health care and education. Budgetary and finance functions are being progressively handed over to municipalities in both these areas. In the primary health-care sector, a service agreement between each municipality and the Department of Health envisages a gradual transfer of authority, with full implementation in 2002. In order to increase municipal revenue, a programme has been put in place for municipalities to impose property tax. To implement this, and to develop the capacity of municipalities, a pilot programme is being run in several municipalities that will continue until 2002, paving the way for a final version of the tax to be introduced thereafter. The introduction of modern financial management, including a uniform basic accounting and reporting system, is a prerequisite for any real transfer of financial power to the elected representatives and the Kosovo civil service in the municipalities. A one-year training programme in accounting and financial management has been established so that UNMIK will be able to transfer financial power before the next local elections, in October 2002.

26. Capacities are also being built at the municipal level in planning and development management. The local governance project, which is currently operational in the five municipalities of the Prizren region, is helping to build capacity among municipal planners, village leaders and other municipal stakeholders for development planning and management. The aim is for each municipality to have the capacity to prepare a municipal development plan, which will be linked to the Kosovo-wide public investment programme within the framework of the Kosovo consolidated budget. In addition, capacity-building workshops for municipal civil servants and Assembly members have been held in the areas of streamlining municipal administration, municipal budgeting procedures, service development and urban planning. This project has so far trained more than 300 civil servants and Municipal Assembly members.

27. Parallel with this increased transfer of responsibility has come an increased desire for certain municipal assemblies to challenge the authority of UNMIK, particularly over public utilities and socially owned property. A dispute over the appointment of a new director for the municipal waste collection and disposal enterprise in Pristina, for example, has strained relations between UNMIK and local officials of the Pristina municipality. Relations also remain strained within many of the municipal assemblies themselves. There appears to have been no great progress since my last report on the ability of the elected representatives at the municipal level to engage in substantive policy issues in a non-partisan fashion. Training continues on the constructive engagement of all political forces, but it can be expected that this lack of cooperation will continue beyond the Kosovo-wide elections.

D. Preparations for Kosovo-wide elections

28. Preparations for the elections to the Kosovo Assembly, above all the voter registration process, are currently core Mission activities. Voter service and civil registration operations ran from 30 July until 22 September 2001, covering the following four categories: those who chose not to register last year (i.e., the Kosovo Serb community and members of other minority communities); returnees and other new civil registrants since the municipal elections of 2000; registrants from the municipal elections who need to

correct or amend their information, or who need to be reassigned to new, smaller polling stations; and registrants from outside Kosovo. During the reporting period, a total of 75 fixed voter service centres, 24 mobile teams and 14 combined voter service and civil registration sites were operational.

29. On 22 September, when the voter service and civil registration period for the Kosovo-wide election came to a close both in and out of Kosovo, new Kosovo Albanian registrants totalled 23,940, while new minority community registrants (mainly Kosovo Serbs) totalled 69,349. In Serbia proper, 98,380 people registered. In Montenegro, 5,873 people registered. Of the 58,456 mail-in registration applications, 20,089 have been approved so far. The institution-building pillar estimates that over 170,000 new registrants from non-Albanian Kosovo communities had registered. Approximately 150,000 of those were Kosovo Serbs. As the pillar does not ask registrants to note their ethnicity and as some applications are still being reviewed, these numbers may change.

30. A key element in the preparations for Kosovo-wide elections continues to be sustained efforts to encourage the participation of all of Kosovo's communities not only in registration but also in the elections themselves and the ensuing institutions of provisional self-government. To support this effort, the institution-building pillar established a special task group with five mobile teams to reach out to Kosovo Serbs and communities of internally displaced persons currently living in and outside Kosovo to inform them of the electoral system and the ethnic representation in the new Assembly, and to lobby for Kosovo Serb political entities and voters to participate in both registration and the elections. The public information effort has been crucial to the outreach to the Kosovo Serb community. With the assistance of the UNMIK Office in Belgrade, communication links with the main media outlets in that city have facilitated radio and television interviews and stories using UNMIK resources to obtain information these media could not otherwise obtain. Early in September, UNMIK also hosted an inaugural visit of 13 senior Belgrade media representatives on a five-day Kosovo familiarization tour in order to increase the level of information in Serbia proper about the situation in Kosovo of internally displaced persons.

31. To facilitate the registration of Kosovo Serb internally displaced persons in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the institution-building pillar sub-contracted voter registration to the International Organization for Migration in conjunction with the Serbian and Montenegrin Commissariat for Refugees. Although slow to produce results both in and outside Kosovo, a call to register by the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Vojislav Kostunica, and the Prime Minister of Serbia, Zoran Djindjic, at the end of August 2001 gave a most welcome momentum to the process, triggering an average daily registration of Kosovo Serbs of 3,000 to 4,000. In view of this increase, my Special Representative decided to extend voter registration by two weeks, until 22 September.

32. The application period for the certification of political entities, including parties, coalitions, citizens' initiatives, and independent candidates for the elections, ran from 22 June to 20 July 2001. In all, 33 political entities applied for certification, including three independent candidates, 27 political parties, two coalitions and one citizens' initiative. Of those, 13 represent one of the communities eligible for the 20 "set-aside" seats in the Assembly: two Kosovo Turkish political entities, three Kosovo Bosniac political entities, three Kosovo Roma, Kosovo Egyptian and Kosovo Ashkali political entities, and five Kosovo Serb political entities (which submitted partial applications). To date, the Central Election Commission has certified 25 political entities and denied certification to two because of fraudulent signatures. Candidate registration was from the end of August until 10 September 2001, with an estimated 12,000 to 14,000 candidates expected to run in the elections.

33. Major efforts were undertaken by the institution-building pillar to have minority community political entities submit their certification applications by the deadline. By 20 July 2001, five Kosovo Serb parties had submitted partial applications for certification. It later transpired that these parties only intended to submit the full certification package if there was an agreement to run a united Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS) list. In order to accommodate eventual certification later, the institution-building pillar extended the deadline for coalition certification to 17 September. At its meeting on 24 September, the Central Election Commission certified the Kosovo Serb citizens' initiative "Return" (*Povratak*), which is supported by 21 DOS parties. As a citizens' initiative, the various parties are free to participate or not

participate as they choose. The Democratic Party of Serbia, President Kostunica's party, is not part of the citizens' initiative. A list of candidates for each party or citizens' initiative has to be submitted no later than 1 October.

34. The Central Election Commission continued to build a comprehensive framework for a transparent and credible election process. The electoral rules adopted during the reporting period covered the role of Municipal Election Commissions, the status of observers during the electoral process, the issue of candidate registration, and equitable media access for political entities. The Commission has also determined that one third of candidates in the first two thirds of the list should be women. The institution-building pillar re-established the Political Party Consultative Forum, which had proved to be an effective tool for disseminating election information for the municipal elections of 2000. Discussions have focused on electoral rules considered by the Commission, the certification and registration processes, and specific issues such as gender and geographic requirements for candidates' lists. The institution-building pillar has also provided continued training to political party members, including training for women, ethnic communities and youth. Seminars, including those on the role of the opposition, which have been conducted throughout the regions, have also helped political parties to articulate goals and develop concepts. Parallel to the activities targeting political entities, OSCE continues its educational project, "Voter's voices", to hear voters' concerns about Kosovo-wide issues. The findings will be compiled into a booklet to be published prior to the elections.

E. Engagement of Kosovo communities

35. UNMIK continues to place special emphasis on encouraging minority communities, particularly the Kosovo Serb community, to participate in public life in Kosovo, through both direct engagement and improving contacts with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Mission's aim is to show Kosovo's minority communities that they can derive tangible benefits from engaging in public life. Throughout its efforts, UNMIK has paid particular attention to issues critical to Kosovo Serbs, including those raised by Federal Republic of Yugoslavia/Serb and Kosovo Serb leaders during the Security Council mission visit in June 2001. In addition, UNMIK has attempted to improve the economic situation of the minority communities, and has made efforts to create employment for unskilled minority members through community infrastructure projects. In order to address minority issues and initiatives in a comprehensive manner, the UNMIK civil administration has established a task force on Kosovo minorities.

1. Returns

36. In an effort to fortify the work on the creation of conditions conducive to the return of Kosovo Serb internally displaced persons, the Joint Committee on Returns of Kosovo Serbs, under the chairmanship of my Special Representative, adopted an action plan for the 10 most advanced potential return locations in Kosovo. Representatives of the Federal Committee on Kosovo participated actively in the meeting on the subject and the follow-up work in the UNHCR-chaired Steering Committee and in the regional and local working groups that have "operationalized" the plan since then. The economic reconstruction pillar carried out a preliminary damage assessment in the priority locations, and retains the lead in identifying and mobilizing donor support for return projects related to housing reconstruction. The Department of Non-Resident Affairs of the Joint Interim Administrative Structure went to Serbia proper to meet with representatives of the authorities, as well as with associations of internally displaced persons, non-governmental organizations and international agencies in order to improve the information flow about the current situation in Kosovo. In addition, UNHCR, in close cooperation with UNMIK, KFOR and OSCE, organized "go-and-inform" visits to Serbia proper, which complemented a series of "go-and-see" visits to the potential return locations in Kosovo.

37. The first organized returns have now begun on a small scale, with the voluntary return, assisted by UNHCR, KFOR and UNMIK, on 13 August 2001, of 53 Kosovo Serbs to the Osojane valley (Pec region), one of the 10 sites identified in the action plan. This was followed by the return of 30 more internally displaced persons on 22 August. More returns to Osojane have followed, and a total of 98 individuals, who are mostly heads of more than 60 families, are expected to eventually return there. In addition to Osojane, mixed returns began at the end of August in the Leshtar area near Kamenica (Gnjilane region), so

far including 11 Kosovo Serb and 20 Kosovo Albanian families from Serbia proper. The current series of returns is part of a long-term project to continue into next year. The returns were preceded by substantial preparations and requests for donor assistance, as the related properties and infrastructure had been heavily damaged after the departure of the Kosovo Serb residents in June 1999. UNHCR is providing temporary shelter and basic needs while the returnees reconstruct their houses, aided by funding from the European Agency for Reconstruction and bilateral donors. To facilitate the reintegration of the Kosovo Serb community in Osojane, additional funding will be channelled to nearby Kosovo Albanian and Roma communities.

38. Work has also continued to facilitate the potential return of members of the Kosovo Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. Istok municipality hosted an informative "go-and-see" visit for the benefit of a small group of Kosovo Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian internally displaced persons in Montenegro; the Municipal Assembly of Vucitrn (Mitrovica region) nearly unanimously endorsed a resolution committing municipal support to the return efforts of those communities in June; and a small-scale reconstruction/return project for Ashkali is ongoing in Pristina. Similar initiatives are being pursued in several locations around Kosovo, but progress is uneven, slow and subject to occasional setbacks in what is already a highly complex process of confidence-building. Continuing obstacles, besides housing reconstruction, include the question of occupied properties and security concerns.

2. The missing and detained

39. Progress has been made on the difficult issue of the missing, which remains an emotional and divisive issue that delays the process of inter-communal reconciliation. A major advance in this regard was the establishment on 19 June 2001 of the UNMIK/Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Contact Groups on Missing Persons and Detainees. This came amidst continuing hunger strikes by relatives of missing Kosovo Serbs in Gracanica and a similar protest by Kosovo Serb inmates in the Mitrovica detention centre. The contact groups have since met twice monthly, in both Pristina and Belgrade, yielding the following results: an increase in Kosovo Serb participation in the judicial system in Kosovo and support for the UNMIK recruitment campaign in Serbia proper for judges and prosecutors; the development of mechanisms to coordinate administrative and operational support for defence counsels, witnesses and family members; the assistance of Serbian forensic pathologists in the confirmation of post-mortem results; the production of a consolidated list of missing Kosovo Serbs and other minorities; and the development of protocols for joint verification and forensic teams and for the cross-boundary repatriation of identified remains. The first concrete result of the Contact Group on Missing Persons was the return to Yugoslav authorities by UNMIK on 15 August 2001 of the mortal remains of a Kosovo Serb woman who had been buried in Pristina. Another key development was the signing of a memorandum of understanding between UNMIK and the International Commission for Missing Persons on 24 July to begin the painstaking process of DNA testing to facilitate the Mission's work on the identification of missing persons.

40. Investigations have continued on a number of mass graves in Serbia proper which are believed to contain the remains of Kosovo Albanians who disappeared during the 1999 conflict. UNMIK has been provided with some details on the contents of the graves and on the results of recent post-mortem investigations. As part of the cooperation on the exchange of forensic information and expertise, a Kosovo Albanian forensic pathologist completed an initial visit to the Belgrade Forensic Institute late in July. This was a welcome development at a time when UNMIK is considering how best to encourage the involvement of the Kosovo Albanian community in this process.

41. There was further progress in resolving the problem of Kosovo Albanians detained in Serbia proper. Discussions are ongoing on the possibility of handing over their cases to UNMIK for judicial review. Simultaneously, talks continue with the authorities in Belgrade about Kosovo Serb detainees in Kosovo. With regard to the latter, major concerns such as potential bias, miscarriage of justice and security have been successfully addressed with the promulgation of regulation 2000/64 and other remedies.

3. Education

42. Kosovo Serb education issues were given high priority during the reporting period, leading to a significant improvement in relations with the Kosovo

Serb education community. The main strategy focuses on building a sustainable Kosovo Serb education system, with full recognition of the structures under the Constitutional Framework and maintaining strong ties with educational reforms in Serbia. A delegation headed by the international joint head of the Department of Education visited Belgrade three times to discuss issues relating to Kosovo Serb schools, contracts of Kosovo Serb teachers and curriculum matters. The core curriculum will allow the Kosovo Serb community to retain its special syllabus, for both general and vocational education. The language issue has also come close to a practicable solution: Albanian will be offered as an option in Kosovo Serb schools, but will not be compulsory.

4. Mitrovica

43. In the tension-filled municipality of Mitrovica, where appointed Kosovo Serb representatives in Mitrovica North have yet to take their appointed seats in the Municipal Assembly, Mission activities continued to be seriously impeded by lingering Kosovo Serb parallel structures. At a meeting of the North Atlantic Council on 26 June, at which both my Special Representative and the Commander of KFOR were present, the Council endorsed the joint efforts of UNMIK and KFOR to develop a comprehensive strategy for Mitrovica, building on the principles described to the Security Council during its mission to Kosovo in mid-June. The strategy will entail concrete measures in a number of key areas, namely, local government and public administration; security; economic development and job creation; returns; and general confidence-building measures. An integral part of the strategy will be a cooperative relationship and political dialogue with Belgrade, as well as consultations with the Kosovo Albanian leadership. There has been little progress during the reporting period, owing to the continued existence of the parallel security structures maintained by local Kosovo Serbs, although this is one of the key areas of discussion with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

F. Relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

44. An important step forward in the relations between UNMIK and the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was the appointment on 2 August 2001 of the Deputy Prime Minister of Serbia, Nebojsa Covic, as head of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia/Serbia Joint Coordination Committee for Kosovo. Since then, my Special Representative and Mr. Covic have held regular meetings to address a host of issues of mutual concern. In all of the discussions, my Special Representative has clearly reiterated the need to implement Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) in all of Kosovo. Options are being examined to open Coordination Committee offices in Pristina, with due consideration for security concerns. As relations with Belgrade have intensified, the establishment and development of the UNMIK Belgrade Office has provided an additional instrument in the Mission's efforts to facilitate and regularize contacts with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On 17 September 2001, Mr. Covic briefed the Security Council at a private meeting, at which my Special Representative was present. During Mr. Covic's visit, I held productive discussions with him on matters of mutual concern.

45. While, on a general level, relations with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were marked by a noticeable improvement, during the early part of the reporting period certain activities challenged the administrative authority of UNMIK under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). One such activity was the opening by the Federal Committee on Kosovo of an office in Gracanica (Pristina region) without prior consultation with UNMIK. On 7 August 2001, when no response had come from the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the UNMIK request to close the office, UNMIK special police units, acting on an executive order, reassumed control of the building and sealed the premises. The authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expressed concern at the introduction of a 96-hour notification requirement for official visits by representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Kosovo. From the Mission's perspective, such a notification requirement is an essential prerequisite for ensuring the necessary security arrangements for such visits.

G. Developments relating to public information and the media

46. UNMIK has launched an information initiative to educate people inside and outside Kosovo on a broad range of issues, including more intensive efforts to

inform the public about the Mission's work, the introduction of new legislation, the economic situation and political developments. In addition, over 300,000 copies of an explanatory booklet on the Constitutional Framework have been distributed door-to-door throughout Kosovo in the Albanian, Serbian and Turkish languages. To bolster public support for law and order mechanisms in Kosovo, various public information initiatives are being implemented to bring the police service closer to the community. UNMIK is also exploring information multipliers to make the legal system more transparent and trusted by both the general public and international organizations.

47. To instil a sense of accountability and responsibility among Kosovo media, the Temporary Media Commissioner continues to monitor media activities. With 92 Kosovo radio stations, 24 Kosovo television stations and seven daily newspapers, media monitoring, at both the central and local levels, provides systematic evaluation of adherence to the print and broadcast codes. The institution-building pillar and the Temporary Media Commissioner have again recommended the extension of the temporary print code, owing to the lack of any domestically initiated alternative regimes. After extensive consultations with local and international media and legal experts, the regulation establishing the Independent Media Commission as the broadcast regulatory authority in Kosovo was drafted and is ready for review in the Interim Administrative Council.

II. Police and justice

48. A welcome development in the consolidation of police and justice resources was the arrival on 16 August 2001 of a Deputy Special Representative for the new pillar I. During the reporting period, pillar I has made steady progress towards its objectives of consolidating and improving law and order structures, establishing an unbiased judicial system and tackling organized crime. On the legislative front, progress has been made in several important areas. One important development has been the recent signing of three key regulations designed to facilitate the Mission's fight against organized crime, namely, regulations on measures against organized crime, on cooperative witnesses, and on the protection of injured parties and witnesses in criminal proceedings. Work has started to refurbish a witness protection office; a witness protection director has been appointed and has begun the development of a witness protection programme. Progress has also been made on forming the Kosovo Organized Crime Bureau, with the United States of America providing substantial amounts of equipment to enable the Bureau to commence work. A further development during the reporting period was the promulgation on 25 August of regulation 2001/18, on the establishment of a detention review commission for extrajudicial detention based on executive orders. The regulation provides a mechanism for a review of extrajudicial detentions based on executive orders. It also provides additional procedural protection and enhances transparency to ensure that my Special Representative's executive powers are exercised only when justifiable and absolutely necessary.

49. The Department of Justice is continuing its recruitment efforts to increase the number of international judicial personnel. Currently, there are eight international judges and six international prosecutors. An additional four judges and four prosecutors are under recruitment. In August, an international prosecutor was appointed to the Office of the Public Prosecutor. Further appointments are needed as a result of increasing requests for international panels pursuant to UNMIK regulation No. 2000/64 to deal with sensitive cases. There are some 70 such cases currently being handled by international judicial staff, including those of war crimes, genocide, murder, illegal possession of weapons and drug trafficking.

50. As part of the police and justice pillar's efforts to raise the quality of the domestic judicial system, the first disciplinary hearings against local judges and prosecutors, resulting from investigations conducted by the Department of Justice's Judicial Inspection Unit, began in mid-September 2001. The disciplinary hearings were conducted by the Kosovo Judicial and Prosecutorial Council. A large number of complaints against Kosovo Albanian judges have been made by other Kosovo Albanian judges, as well as from private citizens, who have also demonstrated a willingness to testify in cases of judicial corruption. The first hearing was held on 13 September, in which the alleged misconduct of two Kosovo Albanian judges was reviewed. During the hearings, which were open to the public, the Judicial and Prosecutorial Council found that both judges were involved in misconduct, one for being employed by a non-governmental organization while serving as a judge, and the other for accepting

bribes. My Special Representative, on the recommendation of the Judicial and Prosecutorial Council, has formally reprimanded the judge involved in dual employment, and removed from office the judge involved in bribery. Progress has also been made in the selection of judges and prosecutors, establishment of codes of conduct, judicial evaluations and the bar exam. The institution-building pillar has also been instrumental in building domestic judicial capacity, together with pillar I, through the Kosovo Law Centre and the Kosovo Judicial Institute.

51. A more complex prison infrastructure is developing, with five detention centres and two prisons now in operation, housing 664 inmates. In order to address increasing demands on penal management's limited cell space, the Department of Justice is proceeding with the quick build detention facility project, which will provide an additional 200 beds, and the refurbishment of Dubrava Prison, providing an additional 300 beds. Both projects will require 6 to 12 months for completion. Additionally, the construction of a special secure unit at Dubrava Prison is nearing completion to house high risk prisoners of whom there are currently 53. The special secure unit could be fully operational by November if 40 additional international correctional officers are allocated to guard it. The Department of Justice has also begun implementing basic programmes in education and vocational training in Lipljan and Dubrava prisons. Two urgent priorities are the development of a framework for a parole and probation service and addressing the needs of mentally ill inmates by developing psychiatric services.

52. In terms of law enforcement, further efforts continue to build the capacity of, and develop the rank system within, the Kosovo Police Service. Two senior command courses have been completed at the OSCE-run Kosovo Police Service School, training 32 senior commanders. In order to build middle management capacity, a team leadership course began on 14 August 2001; to date, the number of officers trained in supervision and management is 265. Kosovo Police Service officers have also started to be integrated into the Border Police and are scheduled to assume significant responsibility for border police operations by the fourth quarter of 2002.

I. Economic reconstruction and development

53. My Special Representative has made it a priority to hand over a balanced budget to the provisional self-government, and there are solid indications, including the mid-term review, that this will be accomplished. The economic reconstruction pillar has made progress in creating functioning tax collection systems. Since my last report, when many hardline Kosovo Serb leaders were actively opposing the introduction of tax collection in northern Kosovo, the situation has normalized. Approximately 90 per cent of the commercial traders entering through the official gates on the Administrative Boundary Line with Serbia are reporting to tax collection offices in Mitrovica, approaching the compliance levels seen in the rest of Kosovo. Businesses in northern Kosovo are also registering with UNMIK to pay tax. Some 272 Kosovo Serbs applied for the 17 vacancies in the UNMIK customs service in a recent recruitment drive. Through low-profile public information campaigns, UNMIK has been successful in changing attitudes towards tax collection not only in Kosovo Serb areas but also in other areas where tax collection is running smoothly, and revenue is rising. During the week of 20-27 August, UNMIK collected record levels of revenue at tax collection points, amounting to DM 14 million.

54. A new source of revenue is the 15 per cent value added tax (VAT) on most goods and services (but not exports) that was introduced at the beginning of July. It replaced the previous sales tax of the same rate. VAT will permit collection of tax on domestic goods as well as imports and other domestic activities. This new tax encourages transparent accounting and is similar to other systems used in the region, thereby facilitating interregional trade. It is expected that VAT should support the growth of the export sector.

55. In the private sector, efforts have been made to attract investment and foster industry through commercialization projects. The Department of Trade and Industry has now overseen the commercialization of nine companies, leading to increased employment and higher wages for employees. In all, 58 commercialization tenders have been issued thus far, for about half of which bids have been received. As a result of the current tenders, there has been 79 per cent growth in jobs in the affected firms, with multiplier affects on other firms with which they trade. Extra

investment has come into Kosovo as a result of the commercialization process, as evidenced by the fact that nearly DM 83 million of new money has been invested in Kosovo firms.

56. The economic reconstruction pillar has made progress in creating a banking sector, essential to the proper functioning of a commercial economy. The Banking and Payments Authority of Kosovo approved two new branches for the New Bank of Kosovo in Orahovac (Prizren region) and Djakovica (Pec region). On 1 September 2001, the Micro Enterprise Bank opened a branch in the "Confidence Zone" in Mitrovica, employing both Kosovo Serbs and Kosovo Albanians, which is accessible to all communities in the city. Progress has been made in the communications and transportation sectors, which will not only improve the mobility of information and people, but will also facilitate business transactions. As part of a project to upgrade the communications network throughout Kosovo, transmission links have been restored in many municipalities, thus permitting the connection of existing switches with the domestic and international network. A new digital telephone exchange with a capacity of 23,000 lines has been installed in Pristina to replace the 40-year-old exchange. The extension of the mobile network GSM-VALA 900 is continuing, and roaming agreements have been signed with 49 operators covering 31 countries. Such technological advances have created an opportunity for more interaction between the communities, such as through the inter-ethnic internet centre in Kosovo Polje (Pristina region), supported by the Kosovo Transition Initiative programme and implemented on 25 July by the United States Agency for International Development and the International Organization for Migration.

57. Improvements in the transportation and communications infrastructure have also facilitated economic development and interaction between different areas in Kosovo. Largely owing to the limited access to Skopje (a situation which has been exacerbated with the recent border closure and blockage), Pristina airport processed more than 100,000 passengers entering and leaving Kosovo in July and August 2001, vastly improving revenues there. The airport, originally built to handle 250,000 passengers annually, is undergoing expansion and improvement of services. The experimental Pristina-Pec passenger train service, after breaking even, has become permanent. Freight rail traffic between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo has been running with increasing frequency and payload. Following approval by the Universal Postal Union, UNMIK Post will start international registered letter mail service. Domestic express mail service began in Kosovo in mid-September.

58. Over the summer, work has also been ongoing to improve Kosovo's power supply, an issue as much an economic priority as a humanitarian one. Funds have been found to repair the A3 and A4 back-up generation units, before the worst of the winter weather sets in. Meanwhile, the overhaul of the two largest generators, Kosovo B1 and B2, continues. Repair work on both is close to completion; until then, total supply is just over one third of demand. To make up part of the shortfall, electricity has been imported from Montenegro, Albania and Bulgaria, as well as small amounts from Greece and Serbia. Load-shedding (power cuts) of up to 50 per cent were also implemented. The Kosovo Electric Company has signed a contract for approximately 25,000 MWh at a cost of $862,500 for importing electricity from Balkan countries for the interim period.

IV. Observations

59. UNMIK has continued to work intensively on preparations for the Kosovo-wide elections to be held on 17 November, on implementation of the Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government, and on building public administration capacities in order to prepare for the transfer of authority that will bring substantial autonomy to the people of Kosovo as laid down in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). In particular, capacity-building, strengthening Kosovo's ability to provide security for all and laying the financial groundwork for the provisional self-government to begin economic management with a balanced budget will remain crucial priorities in the run-up to the Kosovo-wide elections.

60. Despite progress in strengthening law and order in Kosovo, continuing inter-ethnic violence and criminal activity remain a major concern. The law enforcement measures adopted by UNMIK, some of which are now providing the legal basis for prosecution and detention, are therefore welcome. Despite some difficulties, the Mission has made significant strides in

strengthening security and law and order through the establishment of the police and justice pillar to improve coordination among increasingly capable international and local judicial and law enforcement elements, construct legislative instruments for more effective anti-terrorism activities, and oversee effective anti-crime and border security operations.

61. This is a defining moment for Kosovo, and I call on all local political leaders and representatives of civil society to ensure that the upcoming election campaign is free of violence. It is imperative that, on the eve of provisional self-government, all Kosovo leaders understand that their responsibilities entail obligations to all the people of Kosovo. While the majority have certain responsibilities towards the minority communities, the latter also have a crucial obligation to participate in the UNMIK-led election process. It is imperative that all communities participate in the elections and the ensuing institutions of provisional self-government if they wish to have a say in the daily running of their affairs. I welcome the special emphasis that UNMIK has given to encouraging minority communities, especially Kosovo Serbs, to participate in public life. I also welcome the appointment of the Deputy Prime Minister of Serbia, Nebojsa Covic, as head of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia/Serbia Joint Coordination Committee. The authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, particularly President Kostunica, are to be commended for their encouragement to the Kosovo Serb community to register, and I am pleased with the significant numbers that have registered. I reiterate the call of my Special Representative on the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia also to encourage Kosovo Serbs to vote.

62. The legitimate grievances of all communities are recognized by UNMIK. At the same time, many of the issues sometimes set out as preconditions for cooperation with the international presence are issues that require painstaking efforts and for which there is no quick solution. I endorse the measured approach taken by my Special Representative to confidence-building measures, including returns of displaced communities, and the recognition of the need to search for pragmatic solutions, including those relating to detained Kosovo Albanians. I also welcome progress on the issue of the missing, which is painful to all sides. In this context, I call again on the Kosovo Albanian community to work with UNMIK so that it can assist in determining the fate of the missing.

63. The Mission's commitment to the goals and objectives of creating the conditions for substantial autonomy in fulfilment of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) has begun to bear substantial results. In addition to the continuing unity of its components, in close cooperation with KFOR, the Mission will require the ongoing support of its activities by the international community, including material support, and above all the continued strong and committed support it has enjoyed from members of the Security Council and from Member States since its inception.

64. In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to my Special Representative, Hans Haekkerup, and to the international and local staff of UNMIK, whose tireless efforts and dedication under extremely difficult and demanding conditions have made possible the notable achievements of the last three months.

Annex I

Composition and strength of UNMIK police

(as at 4 September 2001)

Nationality	*Civilian police*	*Special police*
Argentina	22	115
Austria	74	0
Belgium	4	0
Benin	1	0
Bangladesh	107	0
Bulgaria	76	0
Canada	67	0
Cameroon	22	0
Czech Republic	23	0
Denmark	28	0
Egypt	68	0
Estonia	0	0
Fiji	35	0
Finland	21	0
France	77	0
Gambia	0	0
Germany	326	0
Ghana	144	0
Greece	2	0
Hungary	5	0
Iceland	2	0
India	276	238
Italy	57	0
Côte d'Ivoire	1	0
Jordan	216	240
Kenya	7	0
Kyrgyzstan	3	0
Lithuania	9	0
Malaysia	47	0
Malawi	19	0
Nepal	35	0
Niger	3	0
Nigeria	92	0
Norway	27	0
Pakistan	90	114
Philippines	62	0

Nationality	*Civilian police*	*Special police*
Poland	8	115
Portugal	18	0
Romania	70	0
Russian Federation	105	0
Senegal	15	0
Slovenia	15	0
Spain	18	113
Sweden	46	0
Switzerland	8	0
Tunisia	9	0
Turkey	100	0
Ukraine	40	155
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	136	0
United States of America	590	0
Zambia	14	0
Zimbabwe	60	0
Total	**3 285**	**1 090**

Annex II

Crime statistics

Against persons	*August*	*July*	*June*	*May*
Attempted kidnappings	6	6	4	10
Kidnappings	21	13	11	10
Attempted murders	24	23	18	19
Murders	8	2	15	7
Rapes	24	15	9	10
Intimidations	277	292	262	314
Assaults	441	399	395	366

Against properties	*August*	*July*	*June*	*May*
Robberies	36	38	42	40
Burglaries	325	318	329	379
Criminal damages	170	148	179	156
Thefts	735	632	580	587
Car thefts	126	123	153	141
Frauds	8	3	1	2
Drugs	21	14	15	10
Weapons offences	110	90	71	159
Evictions	0	0	1	0

Annex III

Composition and strength of the military liaison component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

(as at 25 September 2001)

Nationality	*Number of liaison officers*
Argentina	1
Austria	2
Bangladesh	1
Belgium	1
Bolivia	1
Bulgaria	1
Canada	1
Chile	1
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	1
Finland	2
Hungary	1
Ireland	3[a]
Italy	1
Jordan	1
Kenya	1
Malawi	1
Malaysia	1
Nepal	1
New Zealand	1
Norway	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	1
Romania	1
Russian Federation	2
Spain	2[b]
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1[c]
United States of America	2
Zambia	1
Total	38

[a] Including two non-commissioned officers.
[b] Including the Chief Military Liaison Officer.
[c] In the office of the Principal Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

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